STATIONERY AND PRINTING

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 18, 1850.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS for furnishing the stationery, and for executing the printing of this Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, will be received until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 29th day of June next. Those unaccompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability to fulfil a contract will not be considered.

All the articles of stationery must be of the very best quality—samples of the principal articles of which, such as paper, quills, metallic pens, lead pencils, knives, ink, &c., must accompany the bids, put up in classes as per schedule; and the Department reserves the right to retain such samples, and pay for the same at the prices stated in the offer, or to return them, at its option. No bid will be considered where the articles accompanying it are not of the kind and quality required for the Department.

not of the kind and quality required for the separament.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify a price, and but one price, for each and every article contained in the schedule. Should any articles be required not enumerated, they are to be furnished at the lowest market prices, according to quality. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at the Department to persons applying for them; and as without uniformity therein the Department would find it difficult to make a decision, none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

The printing must be executed with new and perfect type, and on the best paper used for the different descriptions required. The paper for the printing will be furnished by the contractor; the Department, or the office ordering it, to designate the kind of paper and type, whether script or otherwise, and the number to go on a sheet, when the matter or article will admit of more than one. Each class will be bid for and decided upon separately, and all other things being equal, it will be assigned to the lowest bidder. Where more than one classe is assigned to a bidder, they may all be embraced in one contract; and each bidder, who may have one or more classes assigned to him, shall take all such classes, or forfeit his right to any portion of the contract.

take an such classes, or fortest me right wany pot-tion of the contract.

All the articles to be furnished and work to be executed must be of the best quality, and delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are re-

quired.

The Department reserves to itself the right of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every article contracted for, as the public service may re-

duire.

Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the person or persons contracting; and in case of a failure to supply the articles, or to perform the work, the contractor and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such bond, as liquidated damages.

dated damages.

The subjoined lists specify, as nearly as now can be done, the amount, quality, and description of each of the kinds of articles and work that will be

wanted.

(c) It being impracticable to give a precise description of the nature and quality of the various kinds of printing, bidders are referred to the samples in the different offices for specimens of the general descriptions required. STATIONERY.

Writing paper, made of linen, laid or wove, white or blue. CLASS No. 1.

75 reams folio post, satin or plain finish, faint lined, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 17 pounds per ream

100 do foolscap, hand-made, faint lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream

50 do foolscap, machine, faint-lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream

trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream foolscap, plain, hand-made, faint-lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream foolscap, plain, machine, faint-lined and trimmed, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream foolscap, blue laid, hand-made, faint-lined, garden pattern, commonly known as despatch or consular paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds per ream quarto-poet, hand-made, plain, faint-lined three sides, per ream quarto-poet, machine, plain, faint-lined three sides, per ream quarto-poet, machine, plain, faint-

quarto post, machine, faint-lined fou sides, per ream quarto post French, faint-lined thre sides, per ream note paper, gilt, per ream do plain, do

CLASS No. 2. royal paper for books copying do do
envelope paper, yellow or buff, royal,
per ream

per ream
do envelope paper, flat cap, white or
blue, per ream
do large brown envelope, per ream
do blotting paper, royal, per ream
ozen patent blotting paper
heets drawing paper, antiquarian, per sht
do do do double elephant, per
aheet

do do do do elephant, per sheet do tracing do largest size, French, per sheet do drawing do royal, per sheet binders' boards, 61 by 102 inches, per 1,000

CLASS No. 3. 450 dozen cards Perry's best metallic pens, pe dozen cards
250 do cards of all other manufacture in use

200 do caros oran other mandiacture in use, per dozen cards
40 gross metallic pens, per gross
5,000 quills, No. 80, per 1,000
10 dozen ever-pointed pencils, silver, per doz
10 do ever-pointed silver desk-pencils, with rosewood handles, per dozen.
40 gross of leads for ever-pointed pencils, assorted sizes, per gross
75 dozen Contee's best black lead-pencils, graduated
400 do Monroe's, or other manufactured do
10 do red lead-pencils, per dozen
3 do drawing pencils, assorted

CLASS No. 4. 20 dozen folders, ivory, 9-inch, per dozen
600 do red linen tape, assorted do
60 do silk taste, assorted colors and width
in hanks, per dozen
2 do pounce boxes, of ivory, per dozen

penknives, Abbott's, American, four

zen wafer-stamps, lignumvitæ handles, per

do office shears, 11 inches, per dozen

n inkstands, cut glass, recently invented fountain, movable tops, per dozen inkstands, cast iron, large, double do do single French pump China inkstands ons ink, black, Maynard & Noyes's, per llon gallon ottles ink, black, Maynard & Noyes's, in bot-

tiles ink, black, Maynard & Noyes's, in botles, per quart
arts ink, red, per quart
ttles ink, black, Cooper & Phillips's, or equal,
per quart bottle
ink, blue, Stephens's, per quart bottle
ink, red, Arnold's, or equal, in 1-pint
bottles, per bottle
carmine ink, small size, French, or equal
ink, copying, Terry's, in 1-pint bottles,
per bottle

30,000 wafers, large red, for office scals, per thou-

THE REPUBLIC.

DAILY.

Vol. I.

per hundred 0,000 pocket envelopes, letter size 6 dozen rulers, mahogany, round or flat, per dozen

PRINTING.

On quarto post, I page on a sheet, per 100

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOATS.

blowing hours: Leave Alexandria at 61, 8, 91, 11, a. m.; and 1

21, 4, 51, p. m. Leave Washington at 71, 9, 101, a. m.; 12 m.;

and 2, 31, 5, 61, p. m.

Passage 121 cents. Going and returning same trip, only 121 cents.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA New steamboat Thomas Collyer will depart at the following hours:

Leave Mashington at 7, 8, 10

102, a. m.; 121, 21, 32, 54, 62, p. m.

Leave Washington at 72, 94

103, a. m.; 121, 21, 32, 54, 62, p. m.

A large Omnibus connects with the boat

Through tickets 182 cents.

Passage on the boat 121 cents.

Persons going and returning in the same boat
half price.

JOB CORSON, Captain.

May 6—dtf

FOR NORFOLK.

The steamer OSCEOLA, having undergone thorough repairs, has resumed her trips to the above place. Leaving Washington every THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.; returning, leaves Norfolk every

FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Touching at Concriver and the usual landings on the Potomac.

Passage and fare, \$5.

FOR BALTIMORE.

May 14-dtf

May 6—dtf

S. SHINN, Agent.

On foolscap, I

WASHINGTON: MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1850.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES, FOR JUNE, 1850.

150 do sealing-wax, best extra superfine, scaling-wax, superfine, per pound sealing-wax, superfine, per pound do do black, do do lindia rubber, prepared, do do unprepared, do 300 quarts black sand, per quart CLASS No. 7. J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS. * \$40,000 ! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, 150 ounces pounce, per ounce
1 dozen India ink, best, per dozen
2 do camel's hair pencils, per dozen, assorted
2 do sable pencils, per dozen, assorted
1 do Osborn's best water colors, per dozen For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 61, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 1st of June, 1850. 14 Drawn Numbers out of 78! cakes
400 pounds twine, linen, per pound
100 do twine, cotton, do
,000 pocket envelopes, of white or yellow paper,
of the following sizes, viz: 83 by 33 inches,

GRAND SCHEME.

dozen
2 dozen lignumvitæ, round, per dozen
8 do elastic penholders, Alden's, per dozen
1 do tortoise shell, per dozen
5 pounds sponge, best, per pound
6 gumarabic, best, do Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets \$130 06

Do do of 26 Half do 65 00

Do do of 26 Quarter do 32 56 \$53,000!

PRINTING.

The printing of all kinds, including paper, which may be required to be executed for the use of the Department of the Interior, or any of the offices thereof, whether the same be circulars, instructions, warrants, forms, returns, blanks, solid matter or not, leaded, rule work, or rule and figure work, faint ruling or lining, and red ruling or lining, or by whatever name, title, or description the same shall be known to, or usually designated by, the office requiring it, and including also folding, stitching, pasting, &c., on the following descriptions of paper, to wit:

No. of sheets. \$33,000! \$13,000! 50 prizes of \$1,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 64, for 1850,
be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the
8th of June, 1850.
75 number Lottery—12 drawn ballots.
RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME.

| splendid prize of. \$53,000 | do 33,000 | do 13,000 | do 11,000 | do 5,330 |

Control of the contro \$31,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 67, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 15th of June, 1850.

66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots. | SPLENDID SCHEME! | 1 prize of | \$31,000 | 1 do | 19,000 | 1 do | 10,000 | 1 do | 5,000 | 1 do | 2,878 &c.

State the price per page for every additional page on any of the above over four pages, estimating at 1,000 pages.

On parchment to be furnished by the Department, per 100.

Blank forms, or any other description of printing required broadside on any of the above paper, each broadside to be counted as one page.

It is expressly to be understood that no extra charge of any description will be allowed. The prices bid for printing must cover and include all contingencies and extras.

The Department reserves the right to have any description of printing, which may properly be called "book or pamphlet work," executed by special contract. Concept States of Packages of 22 Whole tickets, \$10 00

Do do 22 Half do 55 00

Do do 22 Quarter do 27 50 cial contract.

The bidders for printing will accompany their bids with samples of quality of the different kinds of paper they propose to furnish.

May 17—2aw4w

\$72,000! 24,000! \$16,000! \$10,000 VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, \$10,000! For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class F, for 1850,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 22d of June, 1850. HAVING been put in complete order for the conveyance of passengers and freight between the two places, will, until further notice, depart at the following hours:

7,000 6,000 5,000 4,000

Whole Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$2 -Eighths \$2 50--Eighths \$2 50-Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets \$240 00 do of 26 Half do do of 26 Quarter do do of 26 Eighth do

\$36,000! \$18,000! \$10,000! 20 Prizes of \$1,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 72, for 1850, be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday

29th of June, 1850. 75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots! SPLENDID SCHEME!

> esrs. HECKER & BRO'S, Flour Mills, 201 Cher ry street. HOOPER & BRO.'S, 333 Pearl street.

> > N. B. STARBUCK'S Foundry, Troy, Nev

GEORGE M. HIBB, Counsellor at Law,

J. H. TATUM, ARTIST.

THE OSCEOI A leaves Washington for Baltimore every SUN-DAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leaves Baltimore every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Touching, going and returning, at Leonard Town, Md., Cone river, Va., and the usual landngs on the Potomac. Mar. 28—dlw&3taw J. MITCHELL, Captain. Tickets \$10-Haives \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets \$120 00 OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION. do 25 Half do 60 00 do 25 Quarter do 30 00

shington and Baltimore R. R. Compan PASSENGER TRAINS run as follows, viz: Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will re-ceive the most prompt attention, and an official ac-count of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. PASSENGER TRAINS run as follows, viz:

From Washington at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

April 29—dly

T. H. PARSONS, Agent. ver to all who order from us.

Address— J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
Alexandria, Virginia

SHARON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

THESE celebrated Springs will favorably compare with the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, or with any other Sulphur Springs of Virginia, or with any other Sulphur Springs yet discovered. They are situated in the mountain region of Schoharic county, forty-five miles west from Albany.

Passengers, by taking the evening boat at New York for Albany, and the morning train of Utica cars for Canajoharie, and thence eight miles by stage, will arrive at the Springs at II o'clock, a.m., sixteen hours from New York.

Large additions have been made to the hotel accommodations since the close of the last season. The Pavilion, which is one of the largest Hotels in this country, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June, 1850.

May 10—dim LANDAN & GARDNER.

WANTED.—By a Lady every way competent to teach Music on the Piano Forte and Guitar, a situation in some Seminary south or west, though the former would be preferred. She has much experience in her profession, having been employed in several of the most respectable Seminaries. The most unquestionable references given as to character and capacity.

Any communication addressed, post-paid, to O. P., Washington city post-office, will be promptly attended to. GRORGE B. SARGENT

COOK & SARGENT, GENERAL LAND AGENTS.

June 30—dif Corner of Main and Second Streets

MISS E. B. SCOTT. Music Lessons on Plane and Guitar A PPLICATION to be made at Mrs. DUVALL'S, on Missouri avenue, corner of 41 street, Washington, D. C. After the experience Miss Scott has had in teaching in Seminaries, both South and West, she is confident she will give satisfaction to those who favor her with their patronage.



SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. In Quart Bottles.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR
THE CURE OF

MERCURIAL DISEASES, SCROFULA. CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, LIVER COMPLAINT, FRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM PEVER SORES, ERYSIPELAS, LOSS OF APPETITE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c. PIMPLES, BILES,

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of Sarasparilla to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the discases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it
exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish
a REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a
trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and
the invaluable property it possesses of arresting
and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged
to contain one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the very BEST
and CHEAPEST medicine of the age. Its progress
to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long
line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks
and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to
the haven of health; and what it has already done
for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of the naven of health; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strength-ens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame. REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1848.

MESSES. SANDS: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in—the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the most say, gentlemen, when I commenced using Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and that will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure

Yours, very truly,

Consultate of France in the United States.

Consulate of France in the United States. Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul General of France.

L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1848.

Measrs. SANOS: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect
resulting from its use. It gives me very great plea
sure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue
and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to
make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1848.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. William Galusha:

Векквипе, Vt., Oct. 22, 1848. Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 22, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years, suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business, and preach occasionally, for the last eighteen months. I wholly disearded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with any species of serofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs. I. Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for tenycars; and Mr. W. Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Yours truly, WM. GALUSHA.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

SOUTH KINGSTON, R. I., Oct. II, 1847.

Messrs. SANOS: Gentlemen—My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrodulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicials to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved use less, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now overfour years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from any similar complaint.

Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours, SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES. MONTGOMERY'S PATENT TUBULAR
BOILER.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS IN
vited to this valuable improvement. Experiments the past year on boats, both in Salt and Fresh
water, as also, for land purposes, have fully tested
its superior qualities as a steam generator, and the
great saving of fuel, weight and space occupied,
over any boiler now in use.
These Boilers can be seen in operation at
Messra, HECKER & BRO'S, Flour Mills, 201 Ches

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bot-MOTT & AYRES, Foundry, foot 25th street, N. R.
ATLANTIC DOCK, Brooklyn.
A. W. METCALF, 63 and 65 Centre street.
D. D. BADGER & CO., 44 and 46 Duane

States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.
For sale by Charles Stott & Co.; also, R. S.
Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Apr. 13—STu&Thd&tri-w&cowytJune 12

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE course of study embraces the Ancient and the Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Natural Science. Courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astromomy, are delivered during the year. The school-room, recitation, and lecture-rooms are all handsomely furnished. The Institution is supplied with a complete Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and every other requisite for thorough and extensive study. Terms, for board, washing, fuel and lights, with tuition in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, \$150 per annum. For further information address Oct. 1—tf R. L. BROCKETT, Principal. "N. B. STARBUCK & Franciscope York.

York.

"SMITH & CURLETT, Baltimore.
READING DEPOT, Reading, Pa.
And on board steamboats JONAS C. HEARTT and EDWARD PAYSON, foot of Liberty street, N. Y., and towboat JOHN P. WHITNEY, New Orleans.
For further information apply to
JAMES MONTGOMERY and
SAMUEL WARD,
15 South William street, New York.
June 20—tf

OFFERS his professional services in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit and Orphan's courts for the District of Columbia, claims before the Court of Commissioners under our treaty with Mexico, and in claims upon the Treasury. Office corner of F and 9th streets, opposite west end of Patent Office square; entrance from east side of 9th street. WILL attend to all kinds of business before Con gress and the Departments. REFERENCES W. HILLIARD, Alabama

A. Burt, South Carolina; R. C. Winthrey, Massachusetts; C. B. Smith, Indiana; R. L. Robe, New York; John Young, New York. TUDIO in the Capitol, near the Library of the House of Representatives. Lovers of Art are requested to call and examine

THE REPUBLIC. Mr. Whitney's Letter to the London Times WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19, 1850. To the Editors of the London Times:

To the Editors of the London Times:

Gentlemen: I am not a little surprised at the frequent remarks in the London journals on the subject of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at Panama, Nicaragua, and Tehuantepec. These speculations seem to have led the world astray, as well in Europe as in America. But your merchants, who are acquainted with the commerce of the world—your men of science, your geographers, and your navigators, must see, if they will take a globe, measure it, and examine the subject, that should the Pacific ocean burst its bounds, and mingle with its sister Atlantic, opening a strait from Panama to Tehuantepec, the commercial world would not be particularly benefitted by it.

In the first place, it will be seen by a reference to a map or globe, that the range of mountains in South America which divides it, and forms the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, run so close to the Pacific ocean, that there is but a small space for population from Cape Horn to Upper California.

Secondly, the continent, running north and south from Cape Horn to the Arctic ocean, gives to both shopes the same climates and soils; the products of which must always be similar; and therefore exchanges on a large scale cannot take place.

Thirdly, the commerce of the Pacific slopes, hith-

both slopes the same climates and soils; the products of which must always be similar; and therefore exchanges on a large scale cannot take place. Thirdly, the commerce of the Pacific slope, hitherto confined almost exclusively to South America and Mexico, is small, and cannot be increased in these quarters, because it is uncertain and not founded upon regular exchanges, the most of which is more properly an Atlantic trade, being formed by smuggling merchandise over the mountains from the Pacific to the Atlantic side, and which must decrease so soon as steam is used on the many rivers running into the Atlantic. The settlement of the Pacific slope, north and south, must, in a short time, not only cause a diminution in the present amount of commerce with Europe, and the Atlantic slope of the United States, but diminish intercourse also; for when the north Pacific slope becomes settled, as it soon will be, the different parallels from Cape Horn to the Arctic ocean will exchange with each other and supply each other's wants. The entire coast will exchange with the Pacific islands, with Japan, China, and all Asia; and its commerce and principal intercourse will be with these parts and its commerce estimation. Pacific islands, with Japan, China, and all Asia; and its commerce and principal intercourse will be with those parts and its own different sections. It being a fixed law that the avails of labor must always return to the region of its own products, and be there consumed, to the extent of and in such articles as the wants of the producer require; and as the wants of the people who may inhabit the Pacific slope can generally be better supplied by mutual exchanges, and from the Pacific islands, Japan, China, &c., to an from either the Atlantic slope of the United States or Europe, excepting only a small amount of manufactured goods, (with which also they will, after a time, supply themselves,) it is therefore clear to my mind that settlements on the Pacific slope, with capital and enterprise, will soon establish for themselves a commerce and intercourse directly with the Pacific islands, and with Asia, which will be more natural, more convenient, and more profitable than intercourse and trade with the eastern slope of the United States and Europe.

France. U. S. Treas. report, 1845—with Chili.14 " with Peru. 4
" other....

This 18,912 tons, then, is the amount of the Pa-cific commerce in these quarters which might pass over the isthmus by railroad or canal, and which cannot be greatly increased.

The question here presents itself as to what will be the products of the Parific slove which may be The question here presents itself as to what will be the products of the Pacific slope, which may be wanted either in Europe or on the Atlantic slope? Certainly none of the products of the soil, because the Atlantic slope will always produce the very same in greater abundance, at much less cost; and this view applies to all latitudes, north and south, and to all the Pacific islands. But there are the gold, the silver, the quicksilver, precious stones, and the common minerals. The common mine rals—iron, coal, copper, and lead—cannot be brought this side for a market, because, like the products of the soil, they are cheaper here; and the

five thousand miles, which could employ millions of men; but their market would be Japan, China, and all Asia, and not the Atlantic slope and Eu-

No. 301.

The present commerce of the United States with

The present commerce of the United States with all Asia amounts annually to about \$9,840,000 of imports, and \$3,400,000 of exports, of which latter \$580,000 are foreign products; leaving anactual balance against the United States of about \$7,000,000, to be paid through England. Though this trade may be profitable to individuals, it is not so to the nation.

Now, if the Atlantic ocean were open by a strait between North and South America to the Pacific, a vessel bound from New York to China would take that route, because the trade winds would carry a vessel in almost a direct line from Panama or Tehuantepec to the Ladrone islands, near China, and the distance would be about 13,138 miles; but the homeward voyage would always be made, as it now is, by the Cape of Good Hope; and though the distance, as performed by Captain Waterman in the Sea Witch, in seventy-five days, is 14,255 miles, still the always favorable trade-winds would make this the shortest voyage home: besides, it is on the homeward voyage that the merchant is most interested in saving time. His ship goes out to Asia nearly copty, and waits till November or December, and then returns laden with a rich and valuable cargo. It is, therefore, the homeward voyage that must sustain the expenses of the ship both out and home.

Were there a railroad or canal across the isthmus, the saving in distance and time on the voyage out would not compensate for the expenses of

select in saving time. His ship goes out to Asia nearly engly, and waits in November or Decembral and Cargo. It is, therefore, the homeward voyage that must sustain the expenses of the ship both out and home.

It is the therefore, the homeward voyage that must sustain the expenses of the ship both out and home.

It is the third of the transport of the transport of transhipment and transit from cean to ocean. A steamer bound from the isthmust to China, by runsiblends, and via Jay San Prancisco, to the Boulaished, and via Jay San Prancisco, to the Boulaished, and via Jay San Prancisco, to the Boulaished on the transport of the trade winds. That would be the best and the state of the stat

midway on the direct route.

Neither the history of colonization nor that of our western settlements presents a parallel to the posi-tion of Oregon and California, as they are connect-ed with the castern slope of the United States. Old nations, with a surplus population, have planted colonies; the colonists have been restricted to trade colonies; the colonists have been restricted to trade with the mother country, each being a forced market for the products of the other. The object of such a system is to provide for a destitute and uscless population, and at the same time make them producers of food and staples, to be exchanged for manufactured goods, and thereby better the condition of those remaining at home.

But such a relation and such a result can never obtain between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the United States, because, after a little, the two sides will produce the same articles; and more

and to all the Pentile Mandor. But there are the gain, the silver, the quicklener, proton stones, and the proton of the proton stones, the control of the proton of the proton of the proton of the control of the proton of the p

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new highway for the commerce and intercourse of Europe with Asia must be the means for a basis on which to found a system to provide for and make useful to all mankind the European and Asiatic

This is a subject in which the whole world, and England particularly, is interested.

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of my project.

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ASA WHITNEY

From the London Weekly News, May 11.
What have the Irish done for themselves?
The deplorable revelations which three great Irish facts impart to the knowledge of the world, demand

in these kingdoms:

The first is the embarrassments of the nominal landlords, as brought to the glaring light of day, under the enforcements of the Encumbered Estates

nct.
The second is the emigration in multitudes of the The second is the emigration in inultitudes of the most healthy of the rural population, with consider-able means which they carry with them, to the United States of America, to be invested in lands in that country, and which ought, under more fa-vorable circumstances, to be applied to Irish in-

brances on Irish estates were no doubt contracted partly by extravagance and imprudence, partly it through necessity, and greatly in consequence of the system which prevailed of the landlords not doing for themselves, from generation to generation, that which they were in duty and in common prudence bound to do—that is, to manage practically and effectually their own landed affairs. By trusting to the middleman system, they have caused the great majority of the Irish people to grow up into a wretched mud hut and cottage lodged peasantry. The best of the rural inhabitants are escaping from the poor-rates of their native land by emigrating to the far west; while the poor are left behind to eat up the fruits of industry in Ireland, and as many of them as can escape remove for the same purpose to Great Britain.

It is plain that without self-reliance and unanimity among the Irish, they will do little good for themselves. We believe that in both respects they have become far more in earnest than they have ever been before.

One fact is clear to us, that unless the cotter and middle-man system be extinguished, there can be no solid rospective in Ireland. If means he admits the respects we had a solid rospective in Ireland. If means he admits the respects they have been before.